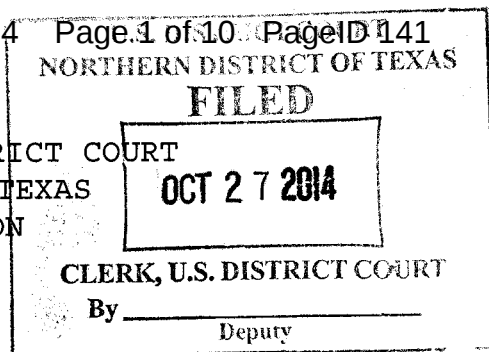


IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
FORT WORTH DIVISION



BILLY R. SANFORD,

Plaintiff,

VS.

TARRANT COUNTY SHERIFF  
DEPARTMENT, ET AL.,

Defendants.

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NO. 4:14-CV-822-A

MEMORANDUM OPINION

and  
ORDER

Now before the court for consideration is a complaint pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 filed in the above-captioned action by plaintiff, Billy R. Sanford. Named as defendants are Tarrant County Sheriff Department, Officer Clark, and John Peter Smith Hospital. Having considered the complaint and applicable legal authorities, the court concludes that the action should be dismissed.

I.

Plaintiff's Complaint

Plaintiff describes his claims against the three defendants as follows:

On July 15, 2014 at or between 9:35 P.M. and 9:50 pm. I was talking with C/O McBride about I was laughing to loud. He told me to go to my cell for an hour. I asked for a ranked officer. He refused rank. As we continued to talk. My hands behind my back. The whole

conversation. When his co-worker Officer Clark came up behind Inmate Sanford. And Grabbed him with both hands. Running him into his cell. On the way into Inmate Sanford cell. C/O Clark ran Sanford head into the iron door frame. Causing a knot and a concussion to Inmate Sanford Head. The violation of my Constitutional Rights. C/O Clark was never suppose to put his hands on me without calling a code. Code was never called. Then officer Clark denied me medical after the assault. The video will show the truth. I was diagnosed the 16th July with a concussion. X-Rays on the 19th July. Cat-Scan on September 25, 2014.

Compl. at 4, § V (errors in original).

## II.

### The Preliminary Screening Requirement

"The court shall review, . . . as soon as practicable after docketing, a complaint in a civil action in which a prisoner seeks redress from a governmental entity or officer or employee of a governmental entity." 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(a). "On review, the court shall . . . dismiss the complaint . . . if the complaint 'is frivolous . . . or fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted.'" Id., § 1915A(b)(1).

A claim is frivolous if it "lacks an arguable basis either in law or in fact." Neitzke v. Williams, 490 U.S. 319, 325 (1989). The Supreme Court has defined the standards to be applied in determining whether a complaint fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted.

Rule 8(a)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provides, in a general way, the applicable standard of pleading. It requires that a complaint contain "a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief," Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2), "in order to give the defendant fair notice of what the claim is and the grounds upon which it rests, Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007) (internal quotation marks and ellipsis omitted). Although a complaint need not contain detailed factual allegations, the "showing" contemplated by Rule 8 requires the plaintiff to do more than simply allege legal conclusions or recite the elements of a cause of action. Twombly, 550 U.S. at 555 & n.3. Thus, while a court must accept all of the factual allegations in the complaint as true, it need not credit bare legal conclusions that are unsupported by any factual underpinnings. See Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 556 U.S. 662, 669 (2009) ("While legal conclusions can provide the framework of a complaint, they must be supported by factual allegations.").

Moreover, facts pleaded must allow the court to infer that the plaintiff's right to relief is plausible. Id. To allege a plausible right to relief, the facts pleaded must suggest liability; allegations that are merely consistent with unlawful conduct are insufficient. Twombly, 550 U.S. at 566-69.

"Determining whether a complaint states a plausible claim for relief . . . [is] a context-specific task that requires the reviewing court to draw on its judicial experience and common sense." Iqbal, 556 U.S. at 679.

III.

The Spears Hearing

As the court is authorized to do in a case such as this, the court conducted a telephone hearing pursuant to the authority of Spears v. McCotter, 766 F.2d 179 (5th Cir. 1985) on October 24, 2014. In advance of the hearing, the court required Tarrant County, Texas to file with the papers in this action all its records pertinent to the claims made by plaintiff in his complaint. The court has taken into account in its rulings the information gained from those records as well as the statements made by plaintiff during the Spears hearing.<sup>1</sup>

IV.

Plaintiff Has Failed to State a Claim Against  
Any Defendant Upon Which Relief May Be Granted

For the reasons given below, the court has concluded that plaintiff has failed to state a claim against any defendant upon

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<sup>1</sup>The court also has considered the items the court received in the mail on October 24, 2014, in an envelope bearing plaintiff's return address.

which relief may be granted, with the consequence that plaintiff's claims must be dismissed.

A. Claims Against Tarrant County Sheriff Department

Plaintiff has named the Tarrant County Sheriff Department as a defendant. However, the Tarrant County Sheriff Department is not an entity capable of being sued. The proper defendant in this action is Tarrant County, Texas. Regardless, plaintiff has alleged no facts that could support an action against such defendant.

Section 1983 does not allow a governmental entity to be held vicariously liable for the actions of its employees under a theory of respondeat superior. 42 U.S.C. § 1983; Bd. of Cnty. Comm'rs of Bryan Cnty. v. Brown, 520 U.S. 397, 403 (1997). However, such an entity may be liable under § 1983 if the execution of one of its customs or policies deprives a plaintiff of a constitutional right. Monell v. Dep't of Social Serv., 436 U.S. 658, 690-91 (1978). To state a claim for such liability, a plaintiff must allege, in addition to an underlying claim of a violation of rights, "a policymaker; an official policy; and a violation of constitutional rights whose 'moving force' is the policy or custom." Cox v. City of Dallas, 430 F.3d 734, 748 (5th Cir. 2005) (internal citations omitted). Plaintiff makes no such

allegations, and therefore fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted against Tarrant County, Texas.

B. Claims against John Peter Smith Hospital

Plaintiff's complaint states that he is suing John Peter Smith Hospital for "[d]enying [him] medical care under the Eighth Amendment medical claim." Compl. at 3. However, the public records show that rather promptly after the incident in question, and thereafter, plaintiff was provided medical care. He was evaluated at around 3:30 p.m. the day after the incident in question by a nurse, who found no bruising or laceration and noted only minimal swelling above plaintiff's left eye. Tarrant Cnty.'s Submission for Spears Hr'g at 0024, 0030, 0075. He was seen by a physician's assistant the following morning, when facial bone x-rays and ibuprofen were ordered. Id. at 0053-54. The x-rays showed no fractures. Id. at 0077-78. Plaintiff was assessed by triage nurses on July 17, July 18, July 30, August 1, August 9, and August 17, 2014, and he was seen in the medical clinic on July 17 and 21, 2014. Id. at 0016, 0024, 0030. The objective findings upon the repeated evaluations of plaintiff's condition failed to confirm the subjective complaints that were being made by plaintiff. Id. at 0017, 0048-49; 0053, 0075. Of interest, the records show that when plaintiff was medically

evaluated after he had been in a fight with a fellow prisoner in September 2014, "[h]e [d]enied any pain anywhere." Id. at 0010.

The records do not support plaintiff's assertion that he was diagnosed on July 16 with a concussion. Nor do the records support plaintiff's allegations that x-rays on July 19 and a cat-scan on September 25 indicated a concussion. The records disclose that the July x-rays were of his facial bones, and that the impression was "[n]ormal study of the facial bones." Id. at 0077-78. The records of the September 25, 2014 CT Scan of plaintiff's head reflect that the findings from the scan were negative. Id. at 0076.

Summed up, the records clearly reflect that plaintiff received appropriate medical care, and raise a serious question as to whether plaintiff needed the care he received. Plaintiff certainly has not alleged any facts that would support a conclusion that John Peter Smith Hospital was deliberately indifferent to serious medical needs of plaintiff. See Stewart v. Murphy, 174 F.3d 530, 534 (5th Cir. 1999); McCormick v. Stalder, 105 F.3d 1059, 1061 (5th Cir. 1997). Therefore, plaintiff's claims against John Peter Smith Hospital must be dismissed.

C. Claims against Officer Clark

During the Spears telephone hearing, plaintiff made clear that his main gripe with Officer Clark was that the officers were ordering him to return to his cell rather than to comply with plaintiff's demand that certain procedural steps be taken before plaintiff could be required to comply with the officers's order; and, plaintiff has added to his complaint that before an officer put a hand on him arrangements should have been made for "calling a code" (videotaping the activity). The records substantiate through plaintiff's admissions his lack of cooperation when he was ordered to return to his cell. Id. at 0042.

For an "excessive force" claim against a police officer to be established the plaintiff must plead and prove that the officer's conduct (1) caused more than de minimis injury, (2) was grossly disproportionate to the need of action under the circumstances, and (3) was inspired by malice rather than mere carelessness or an unwise excess of zeal. Petta v. Rivera, 143 F.3d 895, 902 (5th Cir. 1998). None of the public records available to the court suggest that Officer Clark engaged in any conduct for the purpose of causing harm to plaintiff, nor has plaintiff alleged any facts that would reasonably lead to the inference that the conduct of Officer Clark in hurrying plaintiff



into his cell had as an objective causing any harm to plaintiff. The fact that Officer Clark could have been more careful in placing plaintiff into his cell does not give rise to an excessive force claim against Officer Clark. Hudson v. McMillian, 503 U.S. 1, 6, 8-10 (1992). See also McClendon v. City of Columbia, 305 F.3d 314, 326 (5th Cir. 2002); County of Sacramento v. Lewis, 523 U.S. 833, 834 (1998).

The court cannot plausibly infer from the allegations of the complaint that Officer Clark engaged in any conduct with the intent to cause harm to plaintiff or that was so reckless that the officer should have anticipated that plaintiff would be harmed by his conduct. Moreover, the court concludes that it was objectively reasonable for Officer Clark to use a level of force to cause plaintiff to go into his cell once plaintiff failed to comply with the orders that he do so. Nothing in the record would permit the conclusion that Officer Clark used legally excessive force in escorting plaintiff to his cell. The court considers appropriate to give a wide range of deference to Officer Clark under the circumstances existing at the time when he was acting to preserve discipline and security at the scene of a disturbance being created by plaintiff's refusal to cooperate.

See Gutierrez v. City of San Antonio, 139 F.3d 441, 447 (5th Cir. 1998).

Thus, plaintiff's claims against Officer Clark must be dismissed.

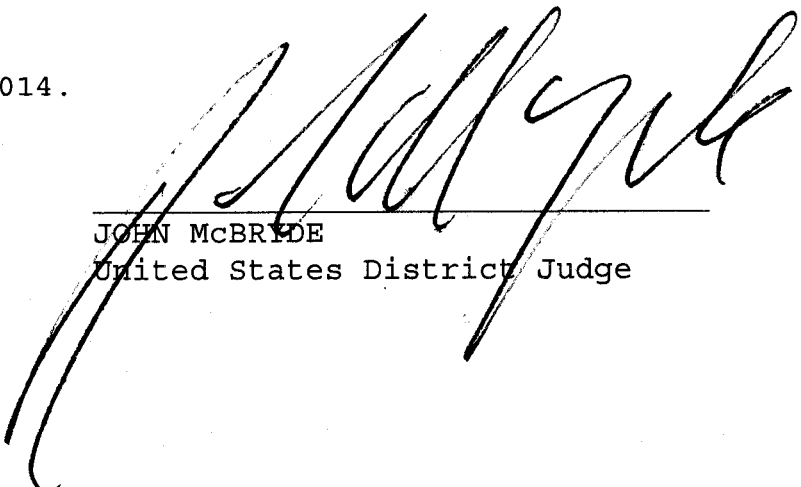
V.

Order

For the reasons stated above,

The court ORDERS that all claims and causes of action asserted by plaintiff against defendants, Tarrant County, Texas (sued as "Tarrant County Sheriff Department"), Officer Clark, and John Peter Smith Hospital in the above-captioned action be, and are hereby, dismissed with prejudice pursuant to the authority of 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b)(1).

SIGNED October 27, 2014.



JOHN McBRIDE  
United States District Judge